REGISTERED No. 79.—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,511.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } *Including Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town Delivery, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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One Month „	„ 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

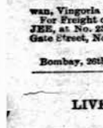
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDRA, 1,493 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

March 1873.		March 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Tuticorin	16
„ Ratnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla	9	„ Galle	18
„ Goa	10	„ Nacapatam	21
„ Mangalore	11	„ Madras	23
„ Cannanore	12	„ Coconada	25
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Badagherry	12	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Calicut	13	„ Gopaulpatam	27
„ Beypore	13	„ Balasore Point	28
„ Cochin	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	30
„ Alleppy	14		

The British India Steamer Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Mahgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangiar Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GUARDEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at noon.

March 1873.		April 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSREH	2
„ Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao	4
„ Guadur	19	„ Bushire	4
„ Muscat	21	„ Bahrein	9
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	25	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	27	„ Muscat	13
„ Kuweit	29	„ Guadur	15
„ Fao	29	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	30	„ BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 14th instant.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO UNDERMENTIONED PORTS AND GOA.

THE fine fast sailing Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander GRAZILLAR, will LEAVE BOMBAY on every SATURDAY, at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, to undertake Pigeon Hubese Junjera, Siwerdhun, Harnee, Uninwell, and Chiploon, Rutnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla and Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Ms. MERWANJEE BAJUNJEE, at No. 22, Apollo Street, or the Agent at Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 10.

CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 8TH MARCH.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,850 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.). Has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.

TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	23	8
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (Steamer's shipment at Genoa)	30	18	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

PESHAWUR	3,702 Tons.	600 H.P.,	on 17th March.
AUSTRALIA	3,868 „	650 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,749 „	600 „	on 14th April.
SIMLA	2,460 „	630 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,126 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... „ 380

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and
45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. DUNDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. BADDY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

S. S. EUROPEAN.

PASSENGERS are requested to embark on THURSDAY, March 6th, by 8 A.M.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SESTOS (S.), HARRIS, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Customs' Bunders.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents.

28th February 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. URBINO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. All CLAIMS arising for deficiency or damage to CARGO, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will NOT be ENTERTAINED.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, on account of Mortgagors Gold hand and head ornaments, nose rings, ear-rings, chains, diamond rings and silver assorted pots and silk and gold weaving ap arels, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the godown attached to the above Hotel, the valuable old Organ lately removed from the Town Hall will be arranged in lots to suit buyers and will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a first-rate Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, a very light and neat Englishbuilt Brougham, a powerful flesbitten Grey Horse, Garden Plants, &c., &c., at No. 26, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April 1873, the sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of the Rev. John Paton, full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1873.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY,
38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY ARTICLES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th March, instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell the following by Public Auction at their Auction Room, No. 38, Meadow street, Fort—

Two wri ing tables (one plaqu out of order) one conversation couch, one writing desk, two easy chairs, three argand lamps, one pair of candlesticks, one table lamp, some small and large French war pictures in gilt frames, best morocco leather bound albums, brass handkerchief rings, desiccated milk, oger soaps, &c.

One hunting gun of two pipes by Theophilus Meurcott in good order.

One Dumpy level, 15 inch, nearly new of very superior construction, firm mahogany tripod stand, case and fittings complete.

One Theodolite, nearly new of perfect workmanship, mahogany tripod stand, case and fittings complete.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ROMAN CEMENT.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Boxes each 1 dozen quarts Champagne via Imperial.
3 „ „ 2 „ pints „
10 „ „ 1 „ quarts „ Stein Brothe s Carte Blanche.
10 „ „ 1 „ „ „ Carte Noire.
25 „ „ 1 „ „ „ Count Bismark.
29 „ „ 1 „ „ „ Fleur de Sillery.
10 „ „ 2 „ pints „
7 „ „ 1 „ quarts „ Sparkling Hock.
2 „ „ 2 „ pints „ „
1 „ „ 1 „ Still Hock. „ „

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Serviceable Horse, Harness and Shigram, the property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

1 Grey Arab Carriage Horse, height 14¾.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of Lost Luggage, unclaimed property, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a rosewood cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, a handsome Grey Arab Charger, Choice Plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 10th, and TUESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Hasard.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Monday, the 10th instant, at 5 A.M.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Choice Plants, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by F. Kesterton, a ditto circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Pallisen, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, a powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. Wright.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, a large collection of choice plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Messrs. F. L. Latham and C. Reynolds.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middleton.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. SUMATRA, 3,202 Tons and 500 H. P., Captain W. D. ANDERSON, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 5th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship PEM BROKESHIRE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. All Claims arising for deficiency or damage to CARGO, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will not be entertained.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—The POWER of ATTORNEY AUTHORIZING MR. JOSEPH A. SASSOON to SIGN our NAME is CANCELLED.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAYS, from THURSDAY, 13th, to SATURDAY, 15th instant, both days inclusive.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 4th March 1872.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The Match, "MILITARY versus CIVILIANS," arranged for TOMORROW, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 13th instant.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary B. C. C.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

ON FRIDAY, 7th March, at 4 P.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, 25 Serviceable Australian HORSES and MARES, most of which are broken into double and single Harness and to Saddle. Also a single HORSE BRAKE, a set of double and single BRAKE HARNESS, and a CHAFF CUTTER.

The above Horses belong to Messrs. W. & J. LEARMOUTH, and will be sold *without reserve* to the highest bidder.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 25th instant, for the FEED, SHOEING, and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each Horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

The condition of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 5th March 1873.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the Season, a commodious BUNGALOW, furnished with every necessary, well situated for view, bazaar, and water. Moderate terms [illegible].

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

"BARONIAL" NOTE PAPERS.

BY DOBBS, KIDD, & Co.

A handsome substantial paper for Local Use.

Paper per 5 quire packet.		Sizes.	Envelopes Square per 100.
Rs. 1-8 ...	"Queen"	5¼ by 3½ in.	Rs. 1-6
„ 1-12 ...	"Albert"	6¼ by 3½ in.	„ 1-8
„ 2-4 ...	"S. Octavo"	7 by 4½ in.	„ 2-12
„ 2-12 ...	"L. Octavo"	8 by 5 in.	„ 3-4

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

An elegant, substantial Paper, with a pleasant surface, for the Half-Anna Postage.

MOURNING ..... Rs. 3-8 { 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes. } PLAIN... Rs. 2-8

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

by Dobbs, Kid, & Co., and De la Rue.

METALLIC STATIONERY-HOLDERS.

Strongly recommended for Up-country use, being unaffected by the extremes of climate.

No. 1—Taking Foolscap and other sizes of Paper and Envelopes ..... Rs. 6 8
No. 2—More strongly made, with spaces for two Ink Bottles and Pen Tray 11 8
No. 3—The same as the above, extra strong with Cover to lock 22 0

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSIC.—All the latest Vocal and Instrumental Music. Catalogues gratis and post free.

PIANOS for Sale or Hire; new and second-hand in great variety.

HARMONIUMS, a large stock on hand, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 500.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from all the best and well-known manufacturers. Price lists on application.

VIOLINS, in strong well-finished cases with bow and spare strings complete, from Rs. 25, spare violin bows in great variety.

FLUTES of Cocoa wood, with German silver or solid silver keys and fittings, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 each.

CORNETS-A-PISTON with Crooks and case complete, from Rs. 50 each.

GUITARS in cloth lined case complete, from Rs. 35 each.

BANJOS of the best make with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg or machine head, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 45 each.

TAMBOURINES in every variety, from Rs. 2-8 to 15 each.

FLUTINAS and ACCORDIONS of the very latest improved make.

CONCERTINAS—ENGLISH, GERMAN, and ANGLO-GERMAN, Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 each.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description in great variety always in stock.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite or for large Photographs, of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

DISPATCH BOXES and WRITING CASES of every description for the Office or for Travellers.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE LITTLE WANZER and WHEELER and WILSON'S always in stock. We are sole appointed Agents for the above two kinds.

OLEOGRAPHS.—A large stock of the best selected subjects from the Old Masters.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, Framed or Unframed, the largest and best-selected stock in India.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES, CARRIES, latest improved kind, at English prices for cash payment.

BILLIARD BALLS of the very best African Ivory and perfect make, Rs. 10 to Rs. 21 per set.

POOL BALLS and PYRAMID BALLS, always kept in Stock.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS of the very finest selected Vienna Meerschaum, in great variety.

INK STANDS for Travelling, Office, or Library use, from 4 annas to Rs. 7 each.

REVOLVERS of the latest improved construction, with or without cases, from Rs. 25 each.

RIFLES, Martini-Henry, and others, Single and Double Barrel breech loading Guns and Rifles.

JEWEL CASES and WORK BOXES, suitable for presentation to ladies.

WATCHES in Gold and Silver, English or Foreign Manufacture.

BINOCULAR and FIELD GLASSES of the best quality and finish, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 each.

MUSICAL BOXES playing the modern and popular tunes, of the best make.

COURIER BAGS for Travellers with patent fastenings and strap.

VASES and TABLE ORNAMENTS of Dresden and Bohemian ware, in great variety, at Continental prices.

CASH and DEED BOXES by Mordan, Hobbs, and other Makers.

PURSES, NOTE CASES, and CIGAR CASES, in leather, silk, fancy bead work, &c., suitable for presents.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS in cases, Plotting Scales in Ivory and Boxwood, Metallic Measuring Tapes, Mapping Pens, &c., &c.

STRINGS for Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Violas, Violincellos and Double Bass, Clarionet, Basson and Oboe Reeds, and all Musical Appurtenances.

FRAMES for Pictures made on the premises; Picture Card Mounts cut to any style or design.

MOULDINGS for Picture Frames in a variety of designs, at from 2 annas per foot.

THEATRICAL *Properties*, consisting of Stage Jewellery, Wigs, Beards, Swords, Daggers, &c. &c.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS, AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST BRAND.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME and No. 1
THOMPSON'S do. do. No. 1
MADURA, No. 1 and No. 2
BLUCHER, No. 1 and No. 2
HAVANNA SHAPE,
NOBLE'S do. PRIME
BREAKFAST do. do.

INDIAN NOVELTIES.

HABANOS. BIJOUX.
REGALIAS. CORTADOS.
NONPAREIL.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,
Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
MANILLA SHAPE.
HAVANNAH SHAPE.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF
COCONADA CHEROOTS,
OF THE FOLLOWING MUSTERS.
OFFICE.
BURMAHS.
BABINGTONS.
SEDANS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDEN (Havannah Shaped).

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"INDIANA" CIGARS, No. 1 and No. 2
"LONG" CHEROOTS,

TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.
BIRD'S EYE.
CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE.
LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

BEYNON STOCKEN AND SON'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCO.
HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE.
&c. &c. &c.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ; GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ; AND OTHERS.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST, APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

WINES. SPIRITS. BEER. &c.

A FRESH STOCK JUST RECEIVED PER VARIOUS STEAMERS.

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.....	Quarts and Pints.
RUDESHEIMER.....	„ „
GEISENHEIMER	„ „
MARCOBRUNNER.....	„
NIERSTEINER.....	„
RAUENTHALER.....	„
NIERSTEINER.....	„
BODENHEIMER.....	„
WALPORZHEIMER (Red).....	„

TR. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS AND PINTS,
OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY.

CLARET.
By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.
MEDOC VIEUX ..... Pints.
PAUILLAC ..... Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX ..... Quarts.
ST. JULIEN..... Do.
SAUTERNE ..... Do.

SHERRIES,
OLD, DRY, FULL FLAVOURED.

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.
MONTRACHET, 1862.
POMMARD.
SAVIGNY.
BEAUNE.
CHABLIS.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE & Co.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST, APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S TRIAL.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of 3rd March 1873 contains all the Legal Points urged in favour of the prisoners, and

1. The Prisoners' Petition to the Appeal Court.
2. The Certificate of Prisoners' Counsel.
3. The Advocate-General's Certificate.

A FEW SPARE COPIES ON HAND.

Price four annas a copy.

PAUNCHGUNNY SCHOOLS,
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
(Under the direction of the Diocesan Board of Education and a Local Committee.)

The above will RE-OPEN on March 15th, under Mr. W. O'Brien (late La Martiniere College, Lucknow). Girls' Department separate from the Boys, and superintended by the Wife of the Head Master. Applications for Boarders to be made to the HEAD MASTER.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,
(AUTHOR OF CATTLE FOOD ADULTERATIONS, &c.)
ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.
Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED AND CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LOCAL REVISION.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

RUTTONJEE & Co., direct IMPORTERS of the undermentioned GOODS, beg to offer them at comparatively lower prices than procurable elsewhere.

CASHMERE, DELHI, and RAMPORE SHAWLS.

BURNOUSES, CHILDREN'S MANTLES, APRON CLOAKS.

CAPS, SLIPPERS, DRESSING GOWNS, COATS, &c. &c.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Slight inquiry for Port Canning shares at quoted rates. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. Issue	225
5,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	255
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	319-3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	109-1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	199-3·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 37	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	81p.c.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	462½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	235
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,800
200	5·5	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,000	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	5,900
350	9,000	all	250 pc.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	9,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.	7,200
300	2,000	1,500	75 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	750
300	1,000	all	200 pc.	Front Press Co	725
2	9,000	6,000	225 pc.	Hydr abic Press Co.	2,100
250	5,000	1,250	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	910
200	400	350	425 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	620
120	2,500	all	400 pc.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
225	2,000	1,000	250 pc.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,140
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,155
502	2,500	all	100 "	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20 "	Bombay United	925
1,600	150	150	25 "	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,020
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,070
900	1,000	all	40 p c.	Morarjee Spinning	970
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental	2,825
620	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	2,025
00	1,000	all	...	Soondercas Spinning ...	1,105

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,330
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Preacher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 1st March 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	41,972	0	0
Merchandize	75,555	0	0
Earth Trains	1,008	0	0
Electric Telegraph	636	0	0
Total Rs.	119,229	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.			
Coaching	50,551	0	0
Merchandize	1,09,890	0	0
Earth Trains	1,122	0	0
Electric Telegraph	749	0	0
Total Rs.	1,62,612	0	0
Decrease Rs.	43,383	0	0

CALCUTTA.—1st MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-4 and small sums at 102-6 to 102-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-0 to 104-2.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-8.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,405.

National Bank shares at Rs. 110½.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet, but unchanged. The dealers are not disposed to buy any kinds of Grey Goods except 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, for which there is an active demand, but more particularly for the latter. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4	13 0
1,000 " " "	40 " 39 " 8¼ "	" 5	11 0
500 " " "	45 " 39 " 9 "	" 6	6 0
500 " " "	45 " 39 " 9 "	" 6	0 0
450 " White Lappets	40 " 10 "	" 1	9 6

COTTON.

The market has been firm with a good demand. An advance of about Rs. 3 per candy may be reported all round. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 222	to Rs. 225
" Akola "	at " 228	to " 230
" Broach M. G. "	at " 254	to " 255
" Hingunghaut "	at " 258	to " 260
" Dhollera (May delivery)	at " 218	to " 220

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

150 candies New Broach M. G.	(1 Month)	at "	250
100 " " "	(")	at "	250
50 " " "	(")	at "	250
100 " " "	(8 days)	at "	254
50 " " "	(15 days)	at "	252
50 " " "	(Ready)	at "	252
25 " " Barsee	(")	at "	216
50 " " Cutch	(")	at "	211
75 " " Bhownuggur	(")	at "	223½ to 225
25 " " "	(")	at "	223
50 " " Akola F F B.	(")	at Rs.	232
25 " " Veraval	(")	at "	203 to 207
50 " " "	(")	at "	203½
25 " " Khandeish	(")	at "	209
50 " " "	(")	at "	210
50 " " "	(")	at "	215
250 " " Oomrawuttee	(")	at "	219 to 222
50 " " "	(")	at "	222

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH MARCH.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolas & Coir bdls	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Hilton Philipson (s)	Purvis	London, Jan. 24.
	Sea Gull (s)	Edge	Cardiff, Jan. 31.
	Lothair	Leslie	Newcastle, Aug. 24.
	Richard M'Manus	Foster	Cardiff, Aug. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Colombo (s)	McNabb	Liverpool.
	Westminster	Grace	Basrah.
	Ormeh	Isdell	Akyab.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer European, Abram, to Liverpool.

Barque Ceylon, Jonas, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athelstane, s, 1 case hardware, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando, s, 1 case haberdashery, Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Wadia & Co.

Virago, s, 1 case toys, Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Wadia & Co.; 2 cases bobbins, Shaikadam Essoofbhoy.

Stirling, s, 2 cases aneline dye, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

St. Olaf, s, 100 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

British Statesmen, 25 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Urbino, s, 16 packages papers, Hajee Esmal Jaitha Son & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 300 bales cotton and 116 bales hemp, Soondercas Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 102 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhowan; 125 bales cotton, Hocumbhoy Noormomed.

John Pardew, 50 bales cotton, Topun Soondercjee.

European, s, 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Khatseedass Hurmookroy; 170 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 67 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Stirling, s, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 60 bales cotton, Narrondass Parsotumdass.

Virago, s, 128 bales cotton, Khoosal Hurridass & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 203 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle & Co.; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghton; 25 bales cotton, Dawjee Jadowjee; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 115 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 28 bales cotton, Dalputbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 30 bales wool, Coovercjee Shamjee; 55 bales wool, Motihall Esmudass; 50 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 86 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 260 packages myrabollams, S. S. Nariclwala.

Thomas Parker, s, 739 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 37 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 14 bales hides Munjee Coya Bawa Cassum Rawji & Co.; 115 bales cotton Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Nursee Kesowjee; 1 bale cotton, King & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 30 bales wool Deather Dewjee.

John Adamson, s, 1,080 bundles myrabollams, Rolli Brothers; 490 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 1,295 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Peshawur, s, 550 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 295 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 24 bales wool, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 550 bundles galls, Sheriff Sellimoned & Co.

Phrenologist, 283, bags Colombo root, Anundjee Visram; 6,000 packages myrabollams, Lyon & Co.

Lady Allan, 55 bales hemp, Mathooradass Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur, s, 39 bales cotton, Mahomed Ally Cosrance.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur, s, 39 bales cotton, Mahomed Ally Cosrance.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lady Clare, s, 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aristocrat, s, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Aristocrat, s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar, s, 22 cases indigo, Hajee Zanal Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong, s, 2 cases Cambay stones, V. Jamnadass; 14 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 2 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 52 bales cotton, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Padsha; 62 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 164 chests opium, Sareram Dowlatram; 98 cases oilabanum, J. Pereyhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Hogg, Major, Staff, on duty, from Punjab.

MARCH 4.

Geoghegan, QuarterMaster, 25th King's Own Borderers, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Campbell, Captain, 35th Madras Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee.

Baigrie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant of Puchmurree, on duty, from Camp of Exercise.

Baird, Lieutenant, 6th Royals, on leave, from Peshawur.

Trevor, Captain, 35th Madras Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

Smith, Colonel, Bengal R. H. A., on leave, from Peshawur.

Montgomerie, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Dehra Doon, N. W. P.

MARCH 5.

Johnston, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Broach.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Quartermaster General, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Webster, Captain, 30th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Nowshera.

Maude, Vet. Surgeon, Bengal R. H. A., to join, to Morar.

Hogg, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Lamb, Offg. Insp. Vet. Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Guzerat.

Geoghegan, Quartermaster, 25th K. O. Borderers, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 3rd March, 1873.

Lieut Welsh, 13th Regt N I, is permitted to attend the next class for instruction in Army Signalling, which commences at Poorundhur on the 15th instant.

Poona, 4th March, 1873.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave :—

59th Foot—Major W A White, for 60 days, from the 22nd February 1873, privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lawrencepore, 19th February 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to transfer Maj Genl A Macdonell, C B, from the Allahabad to the Rawulpindee division, vice Maj Genl W M S M'Murdo, C B., proceeding on furlough.

With ref rence to G G O No 148 of 1th Feb 1873, the C-in-C is pleased to direct the following postings :—

Brig Genl W L Ingall, C B., commanding the Presidency district, to command the Allahabad division, vice Maj Genl A Macdonell, C B., transferred to Rawulpindee.

Brig Genl W Sankey to command the Presidency district, during the absence of Brig Genl W L Ingall, C B.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

39th Regt.—Lt C D'O Harmar to be Instr of Musketry, vice Sharples, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comg-in-Chief Dated 2nd Nov 1872.

Kussowlee Depot—Staff Surg C C Dempster to have medical charge, vice Mackinnon, whose tour of service has expired. Dated 10th Feb 1873.

Nynee Tal Depot—Maj R R Gillespie, 106th L I, to be Commandant, vice Pennycuick, whose tour of service has expired. Dated 10th Feb 1873.

13th Bengal Cavalry—Lt G W Deane, 106th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Squad Sub, on probation, vice Russell, retired. Dated 15th Feb 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

16th Lancers—Lt E H Maunsell to be Capt from the 30th Nov 1872.

Royal Artillery.—Maj C P Roberts to rank as Maj, from the 12th Dec 1871.

1st Bat 8 h Regt.—Maj J V W H Webb to be Lt-Col, from the 29th Jan 1873.

Lt Col G B Fisher, Bengal Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred from Fort William to Benares, for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officer, detailed for duty at the regimental depot, will proceed to England, during the present embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—

62nd Foot.—Capt A L Reade.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 8th Feb 1873, posting Maj E A C Lambert, Ben S C, on return from furlough, to Allahabad, for general duty.

Meerut Division Order, dated 4th Feb 1873, directing the following medical arrangements :—

1. Staff Asst Surg T Ramsay, attached to the 109th Foot, to assume medical charge of the detachment of invalids leaving Roorkeen on the 14th instant, and on arrival at Saharunpore to take over the detachment 92nd Highlanders from Chuckrata, the invalids from Delhi being added to his charge at Ghazeeabad.

2. Staff Asst Surg E A H Roe, doing duty 85th Foot, to proceed in medical charge of the invalids from the Meerut Brigade proceeding to Allahabad, and on completion of the duty to report himself for duty at Agra, pending arrival of the 10th Hussars.

3. Staff Asst Surg W C Grant, M B, attached to the 65th Foot to proceed in medical charge of invalids of the Agra Brig, leaving that station for Allahabad, on the 20th inst. and returning to Agra on completion of the duty.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 1st Feb 1873, directing Asst Surg H J Linton, 24th N I, to assume medical charge of the 17th N I, in addition to his other duties, vice Asst Surg L. E. Eades, proceeding on sick leave to Bombay.

Dated the 5th Feb 1873, directing Asst Surg G. Griffith, 31st N I, to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the Insp Gen of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service; and appointing Asst Surg J. S. Gunn, M. D., 13th Beng Cav, to the medical charge of the 31st N I, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 12th Feb 1873, directing Bt Col G. M. Carter, 21st Mad N I, to assume command of the station during the absence of the Brig Gen on inspection duty; and appoin ing Capt H. C. Stevens, 3rd Mad L C, to act as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of the Brig Maj on the same duty.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion—Regtl Order dated the 20th Jan 1873, appointing Local Capt J. B. Hopkins to be Asst Inst of Musketry from the above date, vice Lt. E. H. Corse-Scott, proceeded on duty to Rawulpindee.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt A E Turner, D Baty A Brig, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Hussars—Maj R B Hollinshead-Blundell, to England, for fifteen months from date of quitting regiment, on urgent private affairs.

5th Lancers—Lt A Hunt, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

15th Hussars—Capt G J H Pearson, from the 15th June to the 14th Nov, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

18th Hussars.—Bt Col R Knox, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Col W C F Goad g (20th Brig), Asst Adj Genl R A, Madras, to England, for fifteen months from date of departure, on private affairs.

25th Foot, (2nd Bat)—Asst Surg G J H Evatt, M D, to England, for six months from date of quitting regiment, on very urgent private affairs.

38th Foot.—Lt R. G. Hundcock, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 28th Feb to appear before a medical board.

57th Foot.—Lt H. B. Bethune, (Instr of Musketry), to Bombay for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

58th Foot.—Major and Bt Lt Col R. C. Whitehead, from the 1st to the 16th Feb to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate, in extension.

105th Foot.—Capt H. F. Wilson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Qr A. Yeatts, to England, for nine months from date of quitting regt. on private affairs.

Bengal In antry.—Lt Col E J Wild, doing duty at Allahabad, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service.—Asst Surg L E Eades, (in medical charge 17th N I,) to Bombay, from the 1st to the 28th Feb, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 10	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 7	4 30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Seas n, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FILGATE—March 3rd, Mrs. Macartney Filgate, of a son.

DEATH.

WOODWARD—March 1st, at Bellasis Junction Road, George Woodward, Engineer in the Broach Factory, aged 42 years and 8 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOULDING—February 19th, at Deyrah Doon, the wife of Edward H. H. Goulding, Assistant Inspector, Department Public Instruction, of a son.

SIMMONS—February 28th, at 59, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of G. H. Simmons, of a daughter.

UNDERWOOD—February 26th, at Rajanpore, Punjab, the wife of Captain T. O. Underwood, 4th Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STEWARD—COTTON—February 24th, at Nowshera, by the Rev. Malcolm S. Laing, Chaplain of Rawul Pindee, Charles Thornton Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to Marian France, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton, of Dalbury Rectory and Etwall Hall, Derbyshire.

THOMPSON—GANTZ—February 24th, at Christ Church, Mount Road, by the Reverend R C W Raban, John Morrell Mackenzie Thomson, Madras Railway, and of No 1, Saint George's Road, Glasgow, to Millicent, only daughter of J W Grantz Esq., Madras.

DEATH.

FARQUHARSON—March 1st, at 41, Chowringhee, Calcutta. William Hamilton Erskine, the infant son of Mr and Mrs W W Farquharson, aged 7 months and 10 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

We make no apology for returning to the subject of the reorganization of the Indian Army, which means, as popularly understood, reduction and a money saving. The matter is great in its magnitude and importance, and it will force itself almost immediately, and very prominently too, before the Home Government and the tax-paying community. Mr. George Campbell, who thought more deeply and soundly upon questions of military expenditure, and army organization than most Indian statesmen, once told Government that "It is our army which is really the expense part of our Government of India," and that "a moderately cheap Government of India "depends upon our military system." Looking at the size of this country, and its enormous population, we think the cost of the army is comparatively small, but as the tax-collector cannot reach half those who should contribute to the revenue, those who are honest, or who are caught by the impost gatherer, are rather heavily loaded with taxation.

The army of India cannot be said to be too large for the requirements of so enormous a country as this is, while still its cost may be out of all proportion to the net revenue which the executive receives, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the civil and military establishments necessary for its Government. This being so, we have to cut our coat, according to our cloth, and to retrench as far as possible, without weakening our combatant resources. There are many modes by which this can be accomplished, and Government have to consider which is the best way to proceed.

Now it strikes the practical soldier that there are plans by which money may be economized and regiments be easily made more effective. For the sake of illustration we will deal only with the saving that might be effected upon the thirty regular corps of this Presidency, even if the present system was maintained. The effective strength of each is as follows :—Eight companies with one commandant, a second in command, a wing officer, an adjutant, a quartermaster, two wing subalterns, one medical man, eight subedars, eight jemadars, forty havildars, forty naiques, sixteen drummers, and 600 sepoys, making a total of 712 of all ranks—native. The pay for the establishment of European officers, including staff allowances, is about six thousand rupees per month. We have not at hand the data showing the amount of the abstract for the pay of the native commissioned, and non-commissioned officers, and native staff, but which, we believe, would, with a few other regimental charges, make a couple of thousand rupees more, so that eight thousand rupees per month would not be too much to allow for the cost of the European officers, and the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and staff of a native regiment. It is frequently stated that officers of native regiments have very little to do, and could easily look after double the number of men they now command. If Government think this is so, why not, as an experiment, convert the thirty regular regiments of Bombay into fifteen, and use the complement of English officers, and the commissioned and non-commissioned native staff at present existing for one regiment, for the purpose of commanding and carrying on the duty in the two when amalgamated. The officers of the corps broken up might then be liberally purchased out, on a valuation of their expectations, and handsome extra pensions be given to them, and as such, retiring allowances would be even less than the present employed rate of pay, Government would save very largely, while this economy would represent a clear profit to the country in regimental pay and allowances of Rs. 96,000 per annum upon one regiment, or a sum total of £144,000 upon fifteen corps, and this without losing even one private, but leaving our sepoy strength as it now stands. There would be then to each regiment thus organized 1,200 sepoys, of whom 200 or more would be always non-effective, as on an average that number would ever be absent on furlough, sick in hospital, or upon recruiting duty. Seeing that there are in India now, counting regular and irregular corps, about 189 regiments, one can easily see by calculation what the saving would amount to, if the spirit of the new organization scheme: which however we never approved of: was really carried out. But we do not believe that we should really have an efficient corps of 1,000 men if we so under-officered it with the European element. Including the doctor we have now only eight officers, with an Indian regiment; suppose we allowed twelve instead of eight for two amalgamated regiments, which would be sufficient, then we should still save yearly very largely upon each corps amalgamated as described. The number of native officers, and the native staff as now allowed for one corps would be ample to conduct the duties of the two combined, and so we could get rid of the surplus native officials of the corps broken up and reduced, by giving these men their full pensions. Even if they had not served long enough to entitle them to retirement, we should violate no agreement or excite no angry feeling, as the persons discharged would seek other employment, and so be glad of pension at an early age; and as a native pension is very small, the difference saved between its rate, and that drawn as pay, would lessen our military expenditure. Again, in looking at the question of the enormous expense of our army, it is wonderful to think that the intelligent officials at the India Office, do not see that each day that passes, is growing a crop of claimants for an enhanced rate of pay and pension, while inefficiency in the army is being promoted, by the advance of officers in years, while there is only a very small compensating influence obtained by the introduction of a few young officers to the Staff Corps, who join from Royal regiments, and who are for several years perfectly useless with native troops.

If we were at once to purchase out the very old and useless officers who are drawing large Staff Corps salaries, and to fill up the native army with a fair proportion of young men of small rank, and who consequently draw a minor rate of pay, we should secure an active commissioned class to lead our soldiers, and at the same time have their services for a quarter of the price we now pay for twaddling imbecility. We do not mean by the words young men, mere boys from school, nor do we fix the age at which a man is young or antiquated. Some men are old prematurely, and there are healthy, active officers who carry their years without feeling them, and such men with their rine experience are the heart's core of the service, valuable men to retain, and should be encouraged. We may be told that amalgamating two regiments will make one too massive This is quite a mistake, in old times we had in each corps 10 companies of 100 men each, and indeed now in war we recruit up to 1,000 or 1,100 bayonets, and on the Continent some corps are 2,000 or 3,000 strong. If we are to follow the lessons of our Continental instructors, we may soon have artillery attached to our Infantry Battalions, as well as sappers and miners, and in this case the joint members composing two Infantry regiments, would not be at all in excess of our requirements for one corps so reorganized.

Recent experience has taught us that we must in future, lean much more upon artillery than we have done, and that the greater our number of batteries, the less will be our necessity for masses of Foot and squadrons of Cavalry. But the cost of an increased supply of guns and artillery furniture will be great, and although we may ultimately economise by a reduction of our battalions, for the present we see little chance of cutting down our army strength. We must not only think of reducing men, but we should enquire also into the shameful waste committed in our military store-houses and arsenals—our system of transport would not be tolerated by any other government, and the bills which we pay in the military department, for medical ordnance, and commissariat supplies, are simply outrageous. Military roads, works, and buildings, repairs, and water supply, harbour defences, and marine works, and other things are all debited to military expenditure, although we well recollect the Hon. H. W. Norman, C. B., bringing to notice that much public money which was posted up against the "military account," was expended as much for the general community as upon the army, and might justly have figured in the civil estimates. Lord Northbrook will do well before he makes a single retrenchment, to carefully instruct his finance department, to separate Civil from Military charges, so that the real expense of the native army may be ascertained. But if a reduction in numbers is contemplated, we think the proposal premature until our railway system is more developed, and each district and Province brought within easy reach, one of the other.

For the size of the country our bill is not very large for the maintenance of our army in India, running up, as it only does annually, to near twelve millions sterling; of this we pay away the 24th part in pensions for former service, and maintain 6,439 officers, 60,445 British soldiers, 121,981 native soldiers, 13,253 horses, and 394 field guns. Our real policy is not

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. "Jeremiah Dawson's" letter which appeared in your yesterday's issue, let me state that I have inquired both at Messrs. Thacker's and Cooper's for the said pamphlet, but I am very sorry to state that, after losing a good deal of my valuable time, I was at length disappointed, and, as I am told by one of the "Fort booksellers," no pamphlet like that exists in the world. If it be so, I am sorry that Mr. "Dawson" should have thus put me into trouble for nothing, and misled your readers.

As for the promises given by the Government, I meant the British Government and not the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse. Moreover I have a faint idea that the Government has established the Cooper's Hill College with the intention of preparing candidates for the Indian Service.

I hope some of your readers will kindly inform me about the same through the medium of your columns.

Malabar Hill, 4th March. K. D. C.

THE SIAH POSH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having contributed some lines about the Siah Posh Kafirs in your paper of the 28th December last, I now beg to say a word or two respecting that sect, and the known apathy of the Parsee community. It is not my intention to linger upon this period, or enter into any minute descriptions; but I shall confine myself to those persons and events which influenced my thoughts, touching on other subjects in the briefest manner. I will not weary the reader's patience by a recital of my correspondence relating to this new people, which appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Summachar*; but I cannot help giving you one or two particulars from that correspondence. In my correspondence in your paper I said that "the chief thing to take them as such (as Parsees) is the sacred 'Khusti,' which, instead of tying it on the waist, they all put it on their shoulders in a small box." To corroborate this statement, I give you this instance:—Some years ago, three Siah Posh Kafirs, in conjunction with some Caboolees, visited Bombay. One of them tried as discreetly as possible to glean a little information about Parsees. Once he called at Mherwan Iranee's shop at Null Bazaar, where a Parsee boy had come to learn his prayer. On one occasion Mherwan was busied in painting some pictures (which occupation he still follows at the same spot) and the boy was chanting his prayer indifferently, and a Siah Posh Kafir, who was dressed in a Mussulman garb, and who was at the same shop at that moment, rectified the mistake. Mherwan was struck with amazement, and wanted to learn how a Mussulman could speak Zoroastrian prayers so ably. The former said, "Do not take me as a Mahomedan from my dress. I am called Siah Posh, and am a true believer of Zoroaster. I have come here with my two countrymen to buy umbrellas, in the company of some Caboolees, and as I have to return to my native country, I am not in the position of staying here any longer." So saying, he opened the sleeve of his coat, and showed him the sacred "Khusti" in a box, and then went away. As for the accusation put forth by some, and among the foremost by Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, that they are Buddhist, the following example will clearly show that what they say is entirely groundless. In the reign of Tehmoorus a severe plague ravaged Iran, and many promising young men and women became victims. It lasted for some days, and the calamity was great. The King devised a plan, and collected the whole population of the city. He told them of his great sorrow and regret at the loss of so many persons, and at last advised the leading members of each family to keep the dress of the dead in safety, and always to keep it in remembrance. By so doing their misery was somewhat appeased. The same custom is still prevalent among the Parsees of Persia, and is called in Persian 'Yaruneguu,' image of dead body. On the anniversary day of a dead person, and on the days of 'Mookhtad,' the upper garment of the dead is slung upon a bamboo post, so as to resemble the standing posture of a man, and is placed where the ceremony is performed. Viewed in this light, the images of bodies in Persia are in no way different from the image of every dead body in the form of stone and wood among Siah Posh Kafirs. The devoted Parsees would find such a character peculiarly repugnant to their nature, but it is worthy of remark and observation.

Now a word or two about the manners and customs of the Siah Posh. The island on which they reside is one of the most elevated of those on which the city is built. There does not seem to be any distinctive garment worn by them; but it appears that they wear turbans and long coats. They are famed for their skill in horsemanship, like the ancient Persians. They have dwelt at this place for several years, and never dream of removing to a pleasanter neighbourhood. They rarely go out, except on market days, having a notion that something terrible would be sure to occur during their absence. They cherish a rooted antipathy to all those members living below their frontier, who can be classed as what may be called "fierce Mahomedans." They never permit the smallest departure from strict propriety to be indulged in beneath their roof, even going the length of refusing their hospitality to their once cousins of the neighbouring countries, though they are renowned for hospitality. Outsiders are never allowed to comprehend their doings. Their natural courage is always exalted by religious zeal. By frequent association with other nations, our dress, manner, expression of face, and very tone of voice, are changed; but among them everything is secured up to the present moment. It is noticeable that they have preserved ancient customs. They pay great homage to fire, and have built many fire-temples in their kingdom. They lie in rapt enjoyment of the holy ceiling of nature. Their women are of uncommon courage and daring. They are renowned for patriotism and heroism. They are the very model of an undisciplined army. They are free in arms, fighting like our forefathers, for love, for loyalty, and for fame. The stories which are told of their enterprise are common tales amongst Persian Parsees. They certainly possess talents beyond the rude sphere in which they move. Their dress is like that of a country peasant, of better materials. Their arms are a long spear and an arrow. It may be supposed that they are of a melancholy temperament; but this is not the case. They are bright and cheerful. Their nature is that of a child—tender, trusting, guileless, and knowing no wrong.

I have acquainted you with the real character and position of them. It is no use now for me to say that they bear unmistakable marks of the followers of the good and just Zoroaster; that you acted indiscreetly in taking them as your co-religionists. They are our near kinsmen, being cousins removed by the mother's side. I must content myself with hoping that all your apathy relating to this new sect will come to an end quickly. It behoves you to act with firmness in so serious a matter. From the lips of many of our Persian Parsees, who have frequently visited their abode, you would get the truth. Our intercourse with them should be free, open, and unrestrained. Our love towards them should be extreme. Be it observed, that many Parsees listen to this with great composure, but at last they bow and withdraw. Each looks over the particulars of the subject, and each views it through the medium of his own feelings. It is a question of some difficulty, considering the state of the country; yet to reap any advantages from it, it is necessary to fight it in vast plains, where there are no rivulets, gulleys, woods, or vineyards. What a pity it is, that we should not all be reconciled to the idea of death! Certainly, "death is a fearful thing," but we should not be afraid of it. Such is the present tumult of their mind, and such is their anticipation of what they are yet likely to endure, that they can hardly offer any help to the few who are willing to hazard the risk of visiting the desert parts bordering near Afghanistan. The truth is, that the favourable reports and opinions concerning this new sect have somewhat staggered the preconceptions of the old Parsees. We are the offspring of persons to whom the grip of a sabre was ever easier than the selection of words. They have faced death a hundred times. They have seen its ghastly presence in the rended, mutilated, mangled corpses by their side, and did not tremble as we do now at the thought of sending an expedition to an unknown range of countries. Reflect upon what they have suffered, and be man enough to bear your part! Do not lack the courage to face the reality, whatever it be. Would you be swayed by a singularly nervous, timid disposition? Our ancestors have kept names pure and brilliant in fame for us; let us forget ourselves, therefore, in gratitude to them, and bestow not on our children the fearful name of cowardice. Shall we not be warned while there is time? Oh! many have complained of the apathy of Parsees, and they have exaggerated it into something important. How long will it take us to meditate? It don't want to procrastinate. It would be discourteous in the extreme to send travellers away without first ascertaining the help we may expect from the community. But if we judge by the way the travellers herald their approach, they come for some more sentimental purpose than for a subscription towards the expedition. The working of the expedition is not likely to be of more than two or three years' duration. We should not be in hurry, but should wait with exemplary patience. The difficulty of the subject seems rather to accumulate than lessen. Any connecting link between them is pleasant. It may be that they think it no crime to wrong a stranger, so long as they keep faith with their own countrymen. It only remains for us to find our cousins and relatives. In this many will be most happy to assist us, and will make immediate inquiries respecting them. I cannot give you the name of the particular spot where they are likely to be found, nor do we know anything except that they are there.—I have, &c.,

OOKERJEE FUCKERJEE MISTRY.

Bombay, 16th February.

[We may mention that Dr. Leitner, who is at present in Bombay, has a Siah Posh Kaffir with him.—ED. *B.G.*]

NEWS-LETTER:

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 28TH FEBRUARY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Rajcoomar College Committee was held at the residence of the Political Agent on the 17th instant, Mr. Peile presiding. The following business was transacted:—

Proposed by Mr. McNaghten and carried—"That for the year 1873, the sum of Rs. 215 monthly be added to the monthly grant of 1872, to be used in increasing salaries of Principal and Masters, and employing an English Hindustani moonshee."

Proposed by Mr. Peile and carried—"That a sum of Rs. 10,000 be allowed for extraordinary expenses, as part of the grant for the year, to be provided, as far as possible, from surplus fees of 1873, and from any balance that there may be in the Engineer's hands; any sum not so provided, to be subscribed by the States."

Proposed by Mr. McNaghten and carried—"That the separate monthly grants for library and play-ground be given henceforth as a lump sum of Rs. 70 monthly."

Proposed by Mr. Peile and carried—"That Azum Mukonjee Dhunjee of Drangdra be elected to be an ordinary member of the college committee for 1873, in place of a member who retires; and that fees for 1873, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 30,600, be collected in advance from the boys attending the college at present."

On the recommendation of the late Political Agent, Government have accorded sanction to the trial of offenders charged with having committed dacoity, by an officer specially appointed for the purpose, and the following notification, published in yesterday's *Agency Gazette*, indicates who that officer is:—

"Captain W. Scott, Assistant Resident, Baroda, appointed on special duty under the Kattywar Political Agency, by Government resolution No. 814, dated 6th February 1873, assumed charge of his duties on 21st instant."

Nearly 100 persons are said to have been arrested by Syud Ulvee, Jemadar, on suspicion of either being dacoits, or having aided and abetted them, so that Captain Scott's duties will not be so light as was at first supposed; for not only will he be called upon to exercise the greatest care and caution in ascertaining whether the parties placed before him for trial are veritable dacoits, but he will have to go into exhaustive enquiries to find out whether any of the men accused have been granted an amnesty in accordance with the terms of a proclamation, issued by the Political Agent in 1868, immediately after the suppression of the Waghar rebellion.

A banghy dawk was plundered on 13th November 1872, within the limits of village Shapoor under talooka Sarela. The Political Agent has notified in the *Agency Gazette* of yesterday's date that the Chief of Sarela offers a reward of Rs. 200 for the apprehension, or for information which may lead to the capture, of each of the dacoits engaged in the robbery.

At a durbar held on the afternoon of the 22nd February, the sunnud conferring the title of Rao Bahadoor on Mr. Geerdhurlall Oolutram, Acting First Extra Assistant, who has retired on pension, was read, and a suitable address delivered by Mr. Peile, which elicited expressions of thanks from the recipient. I shall take an early opportunity of sending you a full account of the proceedings, for, not having been present at the ceremony, I must necessarily depend upon an official account of it, which I expect will be published in the next issue of the *Agency Gazette*.

An examination of candidates for appointment as vakeels in the province will be held on Thursday next, the 6th ultimo, and will be conducted by a committee composed of Mr. John Jardine, C.S., President, and Messrs. H. F. Aston, C.S., and Cooverjee Coyajee, pleader, as members. There are about 200 candidates in the field, most of whom are well crammed, but I do not think more than 10 per cent. will pass successfully. It is a strange anomaly, that after granting sunnuds to about forty individuals, without requiring them to pass an examination, Colonel Anderson should have, in his wisdom, thought proper to direct the present examination to be held.

The head-quarters of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry are under canvas and the men are engaged in erecting huts for themselves, which I do not suppose can be completed until after the rains.

BOMBAY STEEPLE-CHASES.

STEWARDS.

For the Bombay Steeple-chase	*For the Hunt Steeple-chase.*
Major O. Probyn.	Major M. W. Willoughby.
Major M. W. Willoughby.	F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.
Colonel F. M. Harris.	T. M. Filgate, Esq.
Captain C. E. Stack.	Donald Graham, Esq.
T. M. Filgate, Esq., Hon. Secy.	H. W. Atkinson, Esq., Hon. Secy.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Bombay Steeple-chase and the Hunt Steeple-chase were run over the Flats at Worlee. The road near the winning post was filled with carriages of all kinds, descript and nondescript, and the water jumps were visited by a number of gentlemen who were curious to see whether any of the riders would get spilled at these interesting and ticklish places. The afternoon was a very pleasant one as regards both sport and weather. There was only one spill of any consequence, but the gentleman who was the victim conducted himself so pluckily afterwards, that nobody felt in the least that anything had happened to mar the thorough enjoyment of the racing. The jumping in the first race was the best we have seen at any Bombay steeple-chase. Middy and Vampire took the hurdles and the water jumps as easy as they would their gram, and the remainder of the horses performed very fairly. Of the second race very little can be said, as it was run when the Flats were getting blanketed by darkness. The sun was not very hot all the afternoon, and what heat it did patronise the sports with was tempered by a breeze that came over the sea. That breeze, however, was not irreproachable. Not only did it bear coolness on its wings, but it also bore smells which were not of the nature of wood-bine spices wafted abroad nor of musk of roses blown. Coleridge's presence would have been necessary to define them; on Worlee Flats his experiences in Cologne would have helped him immensely. Ladies were asking for eau-de-cologne, and in its absence had to enjoy the races with their eyes peeping over handkerchiefs which ever and anon were burying little noses in their remorseless folds. But now to the races.

FIRST RACE.—"The Bombay Steeple Chase."—Rs. 500 from the Race Fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses. Arabs, 10 st. 7 lbs., Country-breds, 11 st. 7 lbs., Capes, 11 st. 13 lbs., Australians, 12 st. 7 lbs., English, 13 st. 1 lb. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Winners of any previous race in which the added money has been Rs. 200 or upwards, to carry—for winnings once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 12 lbs. extra. Gentlemen riders. Distance about 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Bombay Flats.

	st. lbs.	
Major Probyn's	b aus g Middy	11 7 Mr. Warre ... 1
Mr. Bill's	b aus g Vampire	11 7 Mr. Atkinson 2
Mr. Littleton's	c a g Will o' the Wisp ...	12 6 Owner 3
Capt. J. Willoughby na...	..... b aus m Patience	11 7 Owner 4
Capt. Hogg's	b aus g Prairie Boy	11 7 Owner 0

The weights being considered heavy for the long distance, eleven pounds were lopped off all round, so that Arabs were actually carrying 9st. 10lb., Country-breds 10st. 10lb., Capes 11st. 2lb., Australians, 11st. 7lb., and English 12st. 4lb. Vampire was most fancied, his performances in Madras hunts giving him a good certificate as to his value on the Bombay turf. After him Prairie Boy was inquired after, though this was perhaps as much in compliment to his owner's skill as to his own merits. The trump card, however, turned up in Middy, who has hitherto been unknown to fame, although one, to judge from his performances on this occasion, would scarcely have supposed that he was not the most experienced steeplechaser of the lot. There were ten jumps to face, two of them water-jumps. After one false start, the field were despatched by Captain Stack on very equal terms. Middy was first over the first hurdle, followed close by Prairie Boy, the favourite last of all. At the next hedge, Patience fell and virtually knocked away all chance of Captain Willoughby winning the race. The other four kept together tolerably well until the first water jump, which Middy and Vampire took like birds, almost at the same time, Prairie Boy well up at their heels. The in-and-out jump was done by Middy with out a stumble, and at this point Vampire fell a little in the rear. Prairie Boy came up with the leaders before the road was reached, and then Captain Hogg brought his black and yellow colours to the front, Middy and Vampire in close proximity. Middy was quickest up the embankment and down on the other side of the road. The stone wall was cleverly taken by Vampire and Middy, but Prairie Boy fell, and rolled over on Captain Hogg, whose face was cut by a kick which the horse gave him in recovering itself. By this accident, Prairie Boy's chance was gone, and he gallopped home riderless. Captain Hogg was subsequently brought in considerably shaken, but smiling. Middy moved quickest over the rough ground, was first across the road again, took the home hedge easily, and won with 150 yards to spare from Mr. Atkinson's mount. Will o' the Wisp was a bad third, and Patience was an unfortunate fourth. A dispute sprang up with regard to the winner of the race. Mr. Atkinson protested that by going between certain flags Mr. Warre had departed from the course, and that therefore Vampire was the true victor. We suppose that if Middy was not kept on the course, Mr. Atkinson's protest should hold good, for riders in steeple-chases are supposed to take precautions to know the course before they presume to ride it. Should it happen, however, that the stewards decide against Mr. Warre, it will be a misfortune to him, and many will deplore his hard luck, because he rode his horse with great judgment and beat Vampire excellently.

THE HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE.

2nd Race at 5-10 P. M.

SECOND RACE.—"The Hack Stakes."—A sweepstakes of Rs. 15 each, with Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Arab and Country-bred *bona-fide* hacks. Weight 11 stone for horses of 14 hands; 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Gentlemen riders.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Pittoo's na	g a h Merry Andrew ..	11 0 Owner 1
Mr. M.'s	b a h Lottery	11 4 Mr. Hogg..... 2
Mr. Lincoln's	b a g Hard Times.....	10 10 Mr. Elliott ... 0
Mr. Herbert's.....	b a g Blow.....	11 0 Mr. Warre 0
Mr. Warre's.....	b a g Cock Robin	11 0 Mr. Littleton. 0
The Spider's.....	b a h Dandy	11 7 Owner 0
Mr. Houghton's.....	g a h Goat	11 7 Owner 0

There is not much to be said about this race. Captain Hogg pluckily accepted the mount set down for him on the card, notwithstanding his accident, and it was supposed by a good many that he would make Lottery give a good account of himself at the winning-post. The biggish field were sent on their journey well together. Merry Andrew soon cut out the running. He was first over the first fence, Goat following, with Lottery next, and the rest tailed off. At the second fence, Mr. Warre was stumbled over on by Cock Robin. However, he was soon up in his place again, but a spill at the next fence cooled his ardour, and he made Cock Robin take a short cut home. Mr. Elliott got a spill at the posts on the fourth jump; Mr. Atkinson was similarly unfortunate. When the water jumps were reached, the field was cut down to two—Merry Andrew and Lottery, the former with a long lead. The darkness prevented us from seeing what became of the others, but we suppose they all met with some mishap or another which made their continuance in the race unnecessary. Merry Andrew took all the jumps and won easily. Lottery fell at the second last hurdle on the straight home, but Captain Hogg got into his seat again and obtained secondary honours. The rider of Merry Andrew astonished his friends, considering his performances last year, and we believe that as a reward for his cleverness the Fates decreed that his money should be laid in the right direction.

3rd Race at 5-30 P. M.

THIRD RACE.—"The Worlee Stakes"—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each with Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds belonging to and ridden by members of the Services or any recognized Club. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Weight—Arabs 10 stone 7 lbs, Country-breds 11 stone for horses of 14 hands; 4 lbs in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs allowed for every inch under. Previous winners—once, to carry 7 lbs, twice 12 lbs, oftener 1 stone extra. Gentlemen riders.

Mr. Warre's..... g a g Merry Andrew..... W. O.

This concluded the sports.

BOMBAY.

THE TOWN BAND will play at the Exhibition to-day.

BARODA.—Next week there will be great tamasha at Baroda on account of the Holee holidays.

COLLECTOR OF AHMEDABAD.—The camp of Mr. Borradaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, is at present at Veeramgaum.

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW AT JOONAGHUD.—A large new bungalow for the use of travellers is to be erected at Joonaghud.

THE THANADAR OF CHOTEELA.—The civil jurisdiction of the Choteela thanadar, in Kattywar, has been increased to Rs. 500.

AHMEDABAD.—We observe that Mr. Walker, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, has been transferred to Khandeish.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo labourer had his leg broken whilst he was working in a quarry at Mahaluxmee. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 1st March, was 44 feet 5 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 41 feet 3 tenths.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday in a hut situated on the Gowalla Tank Road belonging to a Parsee named Sheriadjee Bomanjee. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 300.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—A man named Ramjee Shamjee was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee in the sum of eight rupees, for committing injury accompanied with force against the property of Rajoo, woman.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mahomedan named Ismail Raymon was convicted with stealing three buffalo horns, belonging to a native. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

JUNIOR COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.—It is stated that Mr. G. W. Elliott, of the Bombay Civil Service, junior Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, who is now on leave in Europe, has been granted a further extension of leave for one year.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S CASE.—The argument on a point of law in the case of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghobs, which was to be heard to-day before the Appeal Court, has been postponed until Monday next.

THE AHMEDABAD ORIENTAL PRESS COMPANY.—The official liquidator of the Ahmedabad Oriental Press Company obtained, a few days ago, decrees against some of the shareholders in the Civil Court at Ahmedabad, for having failed to pay the amount of the call.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF DHORAJEE.—We notice that the Mamlutdar of Dhorajee, in Kattywar, has been suspended by order of the Special Assistant in charge of the Gondul State, and that Rao Bahadoor Dajeeba Soonderlal has taken charge of his office temporarily.

THEFT BY A REGIMENTAL SEPOY AT AHMEDABAD.—A sepoy of the 3rd Regiment N. I. at Ahmedabad was charged the other day before Mr. Fernandez, Full-power Magistrate of the Station, with stealing a cot, and was on conviction sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—William John Edgings, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at Colaba this evening by the band of H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment:—

March	I Cannot Sing the old Songs.....Hewson.
Quadrille.....	Princess Louise .....Godfrey.
Overture	William Tell .....
Valse	Deutche Leider .....Zeihrer.
Selection	Der Freyschutz.....Weber.
Galop.....	Foxhunters .....

UNDETECTED MURDERS AT ASODUR.—A native paper learns that a Brahmin of the name of Ishwar Thobun, a resident of the town of Borsud, was murdered a short time ago at Asodur, a village in the Borsud talooka. The murdered man is said to have been a money lender. It is said that during the last ten years about seven or eight murders have been committed in this village, and the perpetrators of most of these awful crimes have succeeded in avoiding detection.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bennee appear again on the Grant Road boards, assisted by the amateurs. This will be a great comedy night, and those who take tickets will have no cause to complain of want of variety, as three pieces will be performed. The first piece will be a laughable farce entitled "B. B.," and will be followed by "Delicate Ground," and the entertainment will be concluded by another screaming farce, the "Rough Diamond."

CAN IT BE TRUE?—"Saruswati Gond" informs the public, through the medium of *Sivadesh Hitaishi*, a vernacular paper, of the 26th ultimo:—"The orthodox party of the Shenvey caste, seeing the present season of reformation, have decided that they will not excommunicate, as before, any Goud Saruswati (Shenvey) if he stops in a hotel or mess or sits at table with a man of any other caste publicly, provided he allows his sacred thread (janwa) and bunch of hairs (shendy) to remain."

THE THEFT BY A GOOMASTAH AT AHMEDABAD.—A short time ago a goomastah of a native vakeel at Ahmedabad was charged before the full-power magistrate of the station with stealing certain property belonging to his master, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and fined Rs. 1,000. Against the above conviction and sentence an appeal was presented on behalf of the accused to the Sessions Court. The conviction and sentence were confirmed—the Session Judge only reduced the fine to Rs. 500.

BEGGING ALMS.—George Robinson, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee at the instance of Mr. Chatelain Montandon with begging for alms. Complainant stated that on Tuesday the prisoner came into his shop quite drunk and created a disturbance. He asked for cigars and money. A policeman was sent for and the prisoner was given into custody. The magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

DISTURBANCE AT A TEMPLE.—The *Bombay Summachar* states that on Tuesday a disturbance took place in the Jeevan Laljee Maharaja's temple. It appears that a man named Balmookund, commonly known as a "Japutia," struck one Narondas Purshotumdas over one of his eyes with a cloth lash, by which the eye was seriously injured. Narondas gave an alarm, when several policemen entered the temple, but they could not arrest the assailant, who tried to escape from the temple through the assistance of one Ramcrushna Nundoo, a damaged character, who is now in charge of the police. The injured man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Mr. Fletcher (Manisty and Fletcher) yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, on behalf of Mr. Jeremiah Lyons, of 54 and 54½, Bishop Gate Street, London, merchant, at present in Bombay, and stated that some time in the course of last month his client had laid an information against two Hindoos named Poonja Gungajur and his son Veersey Poonja, charging them with cheating, in respect of some aloes and other mercantile transactions. He now asked the magistrate to allow him to withdraw the charge, on the ground, among others, that the prosecutor was not in a position to produce necessary evidence to support his case. The magistrate granted the application.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—Hajee Adum Hajee Jacob, a broker, who was arrested a few days ago in Bombay, was again placed at the bar yesterday and charged before the Senior Magistrate with fabricating false evidence and abetment thereof, and for preferring a false charge against Kureemkhan Sudookhan, Haroon Latiff, and Waljee Khemjee, with intent to injure them, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceedings, and abetment thereof. Doongersey Narayen, who is now undergoing a month's imprisonment in the county jail on a charge of gambling, was examined, after which the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday next. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) conducted the prosecution; Mr. Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, defended the prisoner.

THE MOHURRUM.—To render assistance to the civil powers if called for during the Moharrum festival, the 19th Regiment N. I. will hold in readiness two complete companies under the command of an experienced European officer during the 9th instant, prepared to turn out at a moment's notice. The men warned for this duty are prohibited from quitting their lines. Similar arrangements will be made by the 21st Regiment N. I. on the following day.

The Brigadier General Commanding the district directs that Officers Commanding Native Regiments will give strict injunctions to the Mussulmans of their respective corps not to carry their taboots (if they have any) beyond the boundary of the Esplanade or enter the Fort. An experienced British officer is to be placed in command of the usual guard direct to escort the taboots of each regiment. No soldiers, European or native, are permitted to enter the native town on the 9th and 10th instant, except on duty.

HIGH COURT.—6TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon MR. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

APPEAL FOR JUDGMENT.

167-72—Govind—Kumaljebhoy Saheb N. v. Rogsaheb Vishwanath N.—v. Hurrychund.

[Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—M.H. Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

491-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hazrat Shawal, &c, v. Mahomed Esmal, &c.—C. Tyabjee.

717-71—C. Tyabjee—Nowjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

719-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Ludha v. Mohunjee Jasonjee—Mandlee and Sigrey.

401-71—Jeffer-on and Payne—Chubildas Lulloobhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c. v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nulchobby and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Gooculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Karoombhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee Meyan bin &c. and others—Remington, Hamond and Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Luljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Pearce and Winter—The Chartered Bank of W. India &c. v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16 72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bapoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Hajee Meyan bin &c. and others—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Mangle, Lynch and Owen.

38-72—J. Gopall—Anunta Babarao v. Raghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabji e.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c. v. Motiram Sobharram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatoo Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobharram—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heerjee P.—Leathes and Crawford.

301-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdhman Poonsey and another v. Pease & Co. F. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

689-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Soonderbai v. Chutoorbhooj Dadjee—Jeffer-on and Payne.

264-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon, Esq., v. Ramoolthu Burjeevulloo—Manisty and Fletcher.

784-71—Dallas and Lynch—Keesowjee Toolsidas and others v. Soloman Volkart—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ranjee Setiba and another v. Moorar Poonjee—Dallas and Lynch.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble and others v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosen, &c.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Prescot and Winter; and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Girdhundas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghella and another—C. Tyabjee.

37-72—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Murgon Juggonnath and others v. The G. Eastern Spinning, &c.—Shamrao P.

39-72—In person—Shapurjee Sorabjee v. Cullianjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sitaram Hurydas v. Purshotumdas Munmohundas—Khunderao Morojee and Wasudeo Ramchunder—Anderson.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Antone Pocorny v. Framjee Ardasir.

46-72—Munshi—Khetsey Oobhajee v. Thacker Doongersey Laljee.—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

33-73—A. Framjee—James Moon v. G. L. D'Emden—Chalk and Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kissondas Jumnadas v. Sewlall Motilall—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coondas Carmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorng—Dallas and Lynch.

599-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Bhimjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy v. Manchar Shah Sunkersh—M. Munshi.

813-71—Tyabjee—Abdool Currim and another v. Hajee Alli Jewa and another—Dallas and Lynch.

850-70—Leathes and Crawford—Narayen Crustnajee Laud and others v. Ramrutton Succaram Bawa and others—Dallas and Lynch.

798-71—Shamrao P.—Vedanund Shricrustna v. Nurotum Ejatram —K. Morojee.

863-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Sha Dewchund Nuthoo v. Metha Jugmun Hemjee—Shamrao P.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Moonsey v. Shricrushna Naronjee—Khunderao.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE CEYLON, 690 tons, Captain James Joass, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 3,652 bales cotton, 428 cwts galls, 92½ cwts coir yarn, 91½ cwts coffee, and sundries.

THE S.S. SEA GULL, 937 tons, Captain S. Ridge, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain McNeill, sailed yesterday for Cochin and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. T. D. MacKenzie, and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. COLOMBO, 1,259 tons, Captain James MacNabb, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—For Suez—Mr. H. Compta, and two deck passengers. She took the following cargo:—9,408 bales cotton, 50 bales wool, 1,665 cwts. linseed, 28½ cwts coir yarn, 750 cwts. galls, and sundries.

THE S.S. HILTON PHILIPSON, 902 tons, Captain John Purvis, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (Jan. 24th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,311 plates spelter, 3 bales clothing, 11 casks stores, 50 drums oil, 19 bundles and 9 bars iron, 7 cases muslins, 1 case books, 2 cases prints, and many packages of merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE S.S. EUROPEAN, 1,799 tons, Captain Abram, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bond and 4 children, 2 Misses Bond, and European servant, Master Bond, Captain and Mrs. Pemberton and child, Mr. Julian Robinson, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Senior, Mrs. Walker and 3 children, Mrs. Gregson, child, and European servant.

THE following is the list of passengers from Calcutta per *s. s.* Windsor Castle, for London:—

Mrs. McNeill, 3 children, 1 European and 1 native servant, Col. and Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Gibbons, niece, and baby, Rev. C. B. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and Miss Lewis, Mrs. Morgan, 3 children and servant, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. Williamson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Bies and 3 children, Mr. N. Jones, Mr. R. Lindeman, Mr. and Mrs. Glascott, infant and native servant, Miss Meares, Mrs. and Miss Tweedie, 2 children and ayah, Mrs. Glasses, 2 Misses Daly, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Severin and 2 children, Mr. Owen, 3 children, 1 European and 1 native servant, and Dr. and Mrs. Webber and child.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following matters were heard before Mr. Justice Gibbs, the presiding Commissioner:—

RE NAVALCHUND GODEYCHUND.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of an opposing creditor, stated that on the 5th February last, a rule *nisi* was granted requiring the insolvent to shew cause why the matters of the petition should not be reheard and why the order for his discharge should not be set aside on the ground of false evidence and fraudulent entries in his schedule.

Mr. Starling said he appeared to shew cause against the rule, and his learned friend had no right to address the Court.

Mr. Marriott said an affidavit had just then been filed on behalf of the insolvent, and that it should not be allowed to be used. The learned counsel read certain correspondence between Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors to the opposing creditor, and Messrs.

A STRANGE REMINISCENCE OF THE MUTINY.

A PAIR OF COMPASSES.

The village of Oossoor, situated on the Mysore plateau, twenty-five miles on this, the Madras, side of Bangalore, is a pleasant residence, especially from November to February. The year was 1859, and the month was December. I had received an invitation to come and stay a few days at Oossoor, and I went by the aid of the railway up to Gorriatum, and the mail-cart running to Bangalore. I was soon at my destination. At the time of my visit, my host was deep in bricks and mortar. He had tired of his little cottage and was building the very house I have described as the second European dwelling in Oossoor. On one occasion while moving about the building watching the progress of work, we stood for a moment near the head of the Kamati tribe. He was a man of about seventy years of age and though touched by time in many respects, it was clear that he still had vigour enough for his work, and that his mental faculties were not impaired in any way. My host knew him well and was about going into some account of his peculiarities, when he was suddenly struck with the fact that the old man, in measuring the wood he was shaping, used a pair of English mathematical compasses. He turned to me and noticed the matter, remarking with more ardour than I thought called for,—"I wonder where he could have got that from. I'd give almost anything to know."

I testily suggested "he stole it, or bought it from some one who stole it—perhaps some drunken boy, or horsekeeper, or some other servant of a Public Works man." There was a momentary annoyance in my host's countenance, but it disappeared when I added "But if you are so deeply interested in the affair, why don't you at once ask the old man and be done with it." Well, just from the eccentric feeling, was the reply, "that the theory I feel inclined to build up may therefore be demolished. However here goes." So saying my friend asked the old man to allow him to look at the compasses. They were of English make, rather worn but in capital preservation. In returning them the old man was asked their history. His rejoinder was so extraordinary that I at once found myself listening with as much eagerness as my friend; and in fact the compunction felt for my previous levity was so great as to lead me to apologize for it. "These compasses, Sir!" the old man said, "they indeed have a history. They are the most sacred relic possessed by my family, the eldest male member of which is bound to preserve them and hand them over to his representative at the time of approaching death. They are the gift to my father of his benefactor and the gift was sealed with that benefactor's blood." Of course, after the above, there was no work for the old man for the day, and we at once adjourned to the cottage to hear the story out.

"You perceive," gentlemen, he began, "that I am an old man, the oldest in fact of the Kamaties in this village. I was born here and so was my father, and from time immemorial we have been carpenters. The date of my birth I am unable to give, but from all I have heard it took place a little after the great, and the cruel, Tippoo Sahib succeeded his father on the throne of Mysore. There are traditions among our people that the Kamaties settled in this village to avoid persecution, but I am unable to say whether such was the case. I can remember no persecution beyond the rudeness of Tippoo's soldiers, and as my father never spoke on the subject, I am inclined to believe that our life here was a quiet one on the whole. Work was plentiful, and I think it was well remunerated. I speak now of the time when Oossoor was not British territory. It belonged to Tippoo Sahib, and the fort was an extensive building containing a great many soldiers. The compasses I was familiar with almost from infancy; and this statement cannot be surprising to you, as you know that, among the artizan classes of Hindus, there is no such thing as apprenticeship. The son follows the father's trade or occupation, and learns it in his own home, and in the days of his childhood. The implements used by the father, in fact, are his son's toys. But although I had handled the compasses almost daily, the way in which my father had become possessed of them was not communicated to me until he grew too old to work himself. He then delivered them to me, gave me their history, and charged me not to part with them except under the circumstances I have already stated.

"When I was a child, I of course, with my companions, had the freedom of the village; and even of the fort, for my father, with others of the same caste, was employed therein. The fort was under the charge of a killedar, a Mahomedan of striking appearance, who daily either on foot, or on horseback, visited the points where my father and others worked. When on horseback, he generally concluded his visit by passing out of the fort and through the village followed by a numerous retinue. The sight was a grand one, for the costume of the killedar was always rich, and his attendants were mounted on horses, which being highly trained, carried themselves superbly. Of the disposition of the killedar, I knew nothing. In fact we children were brought to fear him, and keep out of his way as much as possible. I said my father was employed in the fort. Child as I was, I remembered that the whole of the work which was being carried out was calculated to make the fort stronger. Considerable skill was displayed in making the improvements, but this will not be surprising when I tell you that the works had been planned and were being constructed under the immediate supervision of two European gentlemen, both of high reputation as Engineers. The killedar lived in a tolerably large house in the fort, but the European gentlemen I have spoken of lived amongst us in our quarter of the village. They were both men with neither wives nor children. They spoke our language well and were exceedingly kind of heart. With us children they were great favourites, and many a time did they regale us to the full with fruit and sweetmeats from the bazaars. One of them, by the name of "Ambutone," was very friendly with my father, who was the head man, as I am now, of the Kamaties, and I naturally came in for a large share of his notice White man as he was, while walking with my father to the fort, he frequently took me by the hand and led me on. To the best of my recollection, the works at the fort had been carried on for a year, and all during this time the village enjoyed the blessings of peace; but quite unexpectedly a great commotion arose. A dreadful terror seemed to seize the whole of the inhabitants, and before many days were over, a large number of soldiers in the service of Tippoo Sahib made their appearance. We knew then that the Sultan was about entering into war with the English. The information seemed to tell severely on the two gentlemen; and, having the fullest reliance on my father, they came over frequently to his house and held long conferences with him. I of course could not, and did not care to, guess what the conferences were about, but I shall never forget the sudden influx into our quarter of the village of about a score of Tippoo Sahib's soldiers, who, on their return to the fort, took with them the two European gentlemen. A great crowd followed the soldiers and was absent for some hours, but we children understood nothing; and we had been compelled by our parents, previous to their departure, to stay at home. The crowd, as I said, returned, and great were the lamentations which proceeded from it, but the soldiers did not precede it as before, nor did the gentlemen come back. We missed our friends sadly, but we never could discover what had become of them. The griefs of childhood however are of quick growth and extinction; and before many weeks passed, our sensibilities manifestly subsided. I never entirely forget my friend 'Ambutone,' and many a time had I asked my father if he had heard of him. 'No, my son,' he would return, 'he has gone to a far country, but some day when you are a man and fitted to take my place, I shall reveal where he is.' Years passed and my father had grown quite an old man. Feeling the infirmities of age coming thickly upon him, he one day assembled the elders of our tribe at his threshold, and in their presence he with much solemnity, drew forth these compasses, and giving them to me charged me never to part with them, but to give them in my old age to my son, who was then reposing contentedly in his mother's arms. You see how I have kept faithful to the trust. But I must proceed. Having given me the compasses, my father continued, 'you have often asked me, my son, as to what had become of our friend 'Ambutone.' I now tell you, for the time has come, that he is dead. A cruel and a bloody death he died, but God swiftly punished his slayer. You, I know, remember the circumstance of the soldiers coming to where we lived and leading 'Ambutone' and his companion away. They were taken to the killedar, in consequence of some peremptory orders which had been received from the great Sultan, the ferocious tiger of Mysore. I could not quit my friends, and I followed them even into the very hall where the killedar sat awaiting the unfortunate prisoners, for prisoners they were. As soon as they entered, the soldiers who had composed the guard formed themselves up both in rear of them and at their sides; and when silence had been proclaimed, the moonshee in attendance was called upon to read the Sultan's orders. They were brief, 'I have begun war again.' they said, 'with those accursed infidels, the English, and these are to command you instantly, to put to death the two Englishmen I have hitherto employed on the works of the fort under your charge.' A groan went up from many of those assembled, and the poor gentlemen, conscious of no fault, and with faces pale as ashes, pleaded their cause with all the eloquence and the energy of despair. But their words were of no avail. The killedar, I know, was a good man, and he and the gentlemen had been on the best of terms; but he knew that to disobey was to forfeit his own life. There was sore grief at his heart, and it was clearly reflected in his face. At length, with much emotion, he sorrowfully said 'My friends, what you ask is an impossibility, the Sultan's authority cannot be set at naught.' He next whispered certain instructions to the officer in charge of the guard, and coming suddenly up to the gentlemen, he took their hands and saying farewell, rushed from the room fairly overcome. The business of the interview was clearly over. Ambutone and his companion were told by the captain where their fate was to be accomplished, and they followed him without a word, knowing that hope for them on earth had departed. The soldiers formed again, and, with the crowd waiting outside, made an impressive, and sadly-silent, procession. I kept as near my dear friend as possible, but the soldiers were between us. The captain led the way to a plain outside, and to the north of the village, and halting at a spot he thought suitable, he summoned the executioner, one of those fanatical Mahomedans common enough in the days of Tippu, and directed him to do his duty. The man produced a butcher's block and adjusted it, and the companion of Ambutone elected to pass first. He salaamed to the crowd and the soldiers, said a few words to them, and after wringing Ambutone's hand, quietly knelt down. He prayed for a few minutes and then, without a sound, laid his head on the block. The executioner was strong and skilful, and the axe was keen. A single blow, and the quivering head and trunk fell in opposite directions. Oh! God! the cry that went up from the crowd at the dreadful and dastardly deed. The men's cheeks streamed with tears, and many of the women screamed and fainted. But the soldiers were strong men accustomed to bloodshed. They soon stilled the crowd, and moving the remains of his late companion, they signed to Ambutone to place himself. By this time I had got close to my benefactor. With a face pale but unmoved, he had watched the ghastly proceeding, but he now turned and said some words of good-will for me and my family. 'The property I have I would give to you,' he added, 'but it will only bring trouble upon you, for doubtless, the sircar will seek its possession. But I still can give you a gift.' Here he drew from his pocket the very pair of compasses I have assigned to you this day; and putting them in my hand, said—'You have often used them before; as tools are constantly in your hands they will serve to keep me and my unjust death fresh in your memory. Think of me dear friend, and if ever my countrymen come this way, as I know they will soon, tell them of the catastrophe which had ended my life.' He ceased, salaamed, and with the same preparation as his friend, quietly submitted to his fate. The same cry of lamentation broke out, but the soldiers on this occasion did not interfere. I went up to the earth and told him that my people and I would see to the burial. He was apparently glad of the offer and immediately left with his men. Amidst our tears, we dug a deep grave in the very place of execution, and placing the remains side by side, we covered them reverently with earth. The next day I returned to the grave, and to mark the spot I placed, alongside of it, the tree which stands there to this day. 'See,' he continued, pointing to a solitary banyan about half a mile out of the village, 'that is the tree which marks the spot, and if you would seek the friend of your early days, you will find that he sleeps well beneath its shade.'" So ended my father his terrible tale, and, amidst the sobs of his audience, many of whom remembered the deed, he gave me the pair of compasses. As Ambutone said, the English soon came to Oossoor, for Seringapatam had fallen, and the tiger had been killed. I made my way to the officer in chief authority and told him of the dreadful circumstances which had taken place.

I have but a few more words to say. At the outset I declared that the main incidents of my tale were facts. About a twelve month after leaving Oossoor, I came across strangely corroborative evidence of the correctness of the old man's narrative. I met with a worm-eaten volume consisting of the published diary of a lieutenant who had been right through the campaign which had terminated in the taking of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo, and in it I read that at the outbreak of the war, the Oossoor fort was being strengthened under the supervision of two Englishmen in the service of Tippoo, that orders were issued to the killedar for their immediate death, that they were accordingly executed, and that the name of one of them was Hamilton. Need I say that the native method of pronouncing Hamilton is frequently 'Ambutone'.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CHINA.

Forgery by a Hongkong Shipbroker.—Some excitement has been caused by the attempted flight of Mr. F. König, a shipbroker, who levanted after forging two share scrips of the H. K. C. & M. Steamboat Company and obtaining advances thereon to over 30,000. dlrs. According to the accounts given, he, on Friday evening (Jan. 31) went into the shop of Mr. Kruse and asked him to lend him any small change he had in hand. Mr. Kruse accordingly lent him what he had in his till. Later in the evening he was in the Hongkong Hotel, with some German gentlemen, who asked him if he was going up to the Club. He replied no, as he had promised to join some one else at a game of whist. From the hotel he appears to have gone to the Praya, and there purchased a stock of tinned provisions, &c., which he, later in the evening, transferred to the yacht Anna, which he had taken over from its former owner a few days previously. At 3 in the morning he went on board this yacht, but did not, it appears, get clear of the harbour till about 7 A.M. His first intention had been to sail in the Scotland, but not being able to do this, he decided to try and reach Saigon in the yacht. The weather being rather rough, however, her crew declined to proceed and laid by near Lintin. At 3-30 on the 1st Feb. the Fame started in pursuit, Messrs. Grobien and Schubert being on board. They came upon the Anna almost by accident, and speedily effected the capture of the prisoner, one account stating that he was asleep, and that Captain Richardson, of the Fame, was able to secure his pistols before awakening him. The amount of his liabilities is variously stated, but is, we believe, between 40,000 and 50,000 dlrs. It is rumoured, we hope truly, that his assets will give a return of about 50 per cent. The amount on his person when captured was about 6,500 dlrs.

The "Oldest Inhabitant" of Yankeeland.—We have been interviewing this distinguished though mysterious citizen on the subject of the snow-storm. He appeared to wish to meet somebody who would "call this a snow-storm." He remembers when there were 11ft. of snow on the cornices, and the boys used to coast from the top of Bunker-hill monument clear away down to Charles river. "We don't have no such weather now. Call this cold weather! Why it's dog-days and yellow fever to what it used to be when I was young. Yes, them was cold snaps when me and Paul Revere used to skate down to Minot's Ledge to play hockey with the Provincetown boys. You'd say it was chilly if you saw my brother 'Lije's iron teeth (we didn't have no fancy dentists in those days, and when 'Lijah broke his front teeth on a bet that he could chaw a stick of frozen mercury out of Captain Jones's thermometer my uncle Bub, the blacksmith, cast him a new set) —if you'd a' seen 'Lije's teeth glued together by the frost so we couldn't open them without a cold-chisel and blasting powder you'd have said so too."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Extraordinary Resuscitation.—A remarkable instance of recalling life by medical skill has lately occurred in Brussels. An unfortunate workman, overtaken by drink, had fallen into the Canal of Charleroi, which passes through the lower part of the town, and his body was not recovered for some considerable time, when it seemed hopeless to attempt to recall the drowned man to life, and the by-standers, after exhausting the common remedies, came to the conclusion that the man was dead. By good fortune Dr. Joux, the medical officer of the 3d division of the Police of Brussels, was at home, and his assistance was called in, and at once he resolved not to regard the case as hopeless. For three hours, however, the most effective remedies suggested by modern science were applied in vain, when Dr. Joux determined to have recourse to a more stringent treatment, and proceeded to apply plates of iron heated to a white heat to the upper parts of the body, near the more vital organs. After some short time, to the astonishment of the assistants, faint signs of breathing were observed, and in the course of half an hour the drowned man was back to life. At the present moment he is perfectly restored to health, and the only inconvenience which he has sustained results from the severe cauterization which his skin necessarily underwent. The novel treatment which Dr. Joux extemporised so successfully on this occasion may well deserve the attention of the Royal Humane Society.—*Times.*

Masquerading in France.—The sojourners in French country houses must have been hard put to it lately. At this period of the year it is the fashion to give fancy balls, where it is the ambition of every *petit creve* and *coquette* to display themselves in gorgeous attire and to the best advantage. But this year, the war indemnity not having been yet paid, it was not thought decent to allow gold, silver, or tinsel ornaments to appear on the dresses. Nevertheless, pleasure had to be combined with grief; and as Thackeray has said that even a widow likes to have her weeds made after the latest and most becoming fashion, so these ladies and gentlemen had to exercise their ingenuity in devising costumes sufficiently appropriate to their sorrow, at the same time not of so severe a nature as to compel them to conceal their claims. The ladies, therefore, adopted the dress of priestesses and prophetesses. The chronicler tells us of one of those interesting personages that the features were draped in bandlets of fine linen, and the arms bare. The underskirts were of fine white wool, over which hung a wide flowing purple tunic. The sacred ibis was worn on the head, and on the gold wand held in the hand sat the symbolic ichneumon.' Symbolic of what? We know that this animal is supposed to jump down the crocodile's throat when it yawns, and feed upon its intestines, but surely France does not expect yet to find Germany asleep, and perform a kindred operation upon her? We prefer the gentleman who was dressed as a "picnic," and who only carried about with him the emblems of that somewhat insipid entertainment. It was all green and primrose velvet and satin, made a la Falstaff. The jerkin was worked with radishes, sausages, truffles, and champagne corks. An oyster shell was worn on the shoulder over a ribbon knot. In a small hamper slung from a cordon of edibles were various bonbons bouquets, fans, &c., which the owner gallantly distributed among the ladies—so that the French can mourn very decently for their country in spite of the cynics in these fanciful costumes, and after all revenge is only a question of time.—*Globe.*

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Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Trains from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
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Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	33 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	29	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.
AMOUNT PAID UP, UPWARDS OF £250,000.

Head Office:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Central Trustees.
LORD SANDHURST, THOS. HUGHES, Esq., M.P., M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.

Bombay Branch.
Directors.
THE HON'BLE J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Manager, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Government Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.

Medical Examiner.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

Agents.
Messrs. GADDUM & CO.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED
UPON
NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES
FOR THE
ASSURANCE OF LIVES;
CHARGING
ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM
FOR
INDIA,
AND ONE UNIFORM RATE
FOR THE WHOLE WORLD;
GIVING
UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL, OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES; ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS
OF
PAYING PREMIUMS
IN 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS, EACH PREMIUM PAID REPRESENTING A POSITIVE NOTE EQUIVALENT TO A PAID-UP-POLICY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 premiums.	10 premiums.	15 premiums.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	34 6 0
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0
30	108 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4
45	138 5 4	77 12 4	57 9 4
50	154 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4
55	166 4 8	95 7 4	73 11 4
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8

Age next Birthday.	20 premiums.	25 premiums.	30 premiums.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0
40	43 4 0	38 4 0	35 11 4
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4
55	64 8 0	60 6 8	58 12 8
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN ADOPTED, AND PROVIDES—

1st.—Government Securities for assurances by the creation of a Fund, in the name of the Official Trustee of Bombay, of 80 per cent. of all premiums received, for the purpose of paying claims under policies, which Fund can be used for no other purpose.

2nd.—A further security, by the investment in Consols in England of 25 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the company as a separate Trust to be made liable only for Assurance engagements should the Premium Fund fail.

3rd.—Indispensability of all Policies, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel, one uniform grate of premium being charged for the whole world.

4th.—Payment of premiums for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Non-forfeiture of Policies should payment of premiums not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Positive Note payable to bearer, being given for every premium paid, which Positive Notes cannot lapse, but remain in force, and are payable on death of the assured, or may be converted into cash during his life-time to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premiums paid without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured.

6th.—Participation in the Company's Profits to all assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and therefore no advantage secured to one class of assurants at the expense of another.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, derivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 20,000, payable on tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18 000, the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of this assured, in the event of his death occurring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all the sums, his income would then be relieved from further charge on account of the Assurance, which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes, each for Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 20,000 in all, upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid, free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transaction had been made to assume.

Full particulars, together with Proposal Forms, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application being made to the undersigned, who are authorized to commence the business of the Company from this date.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 25th February 1873.

INSURANCES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £600 000; Revenue £160.0 0.
Existing Assurances over £4,200.000.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of Sums Reassured, £650,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta.....GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay.....GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, One Million (£1,000,000).
Chief Office—23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON, E. C.

The Undersigned is now prepared to accept on behalf of the above Company every kind of Fire Risks, in Bombay or the Mofussil, at very lowest rate of Premium.

This Company is considered one of the safest and ranks amongst the best; Fire Insurance Companies in London, takes only Fire Risks.

Leading Features of this Company.
Every Risk taken on its own merits.
Having no Life or other Branch, it can devote the whole of its Capital to Fire Insurances.
Promptitude and liberality in settlement of Claims.

MAURICE FISHER,
Sole Agent for Bombay and Central India.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Fort.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to
LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON,